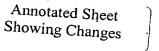
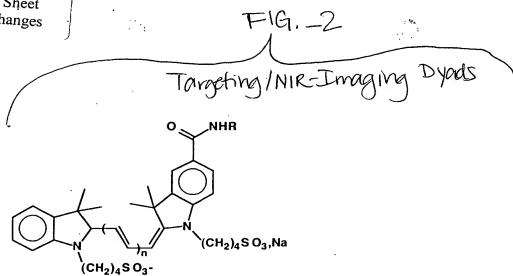


Figure 1 is moved towards top of page. Figure 2 has been added to bottom of page.





R₁ = -Ala - Gly - Cys - Lys - Asn - Phe - Phe - Trp - Lys - Thr - Phe - Thr - Ser - Cys - COO - somatostatin-14

R₂ = -dPhe - Cys - Phe - dTrp - Lys - Thr - Cys -Thr - COO - octreoate

 $R_3 = -dPhe - Met - Phe - dTrp - Lys - Thr - Met - Thr - COO - (M²M⁷)octreoate$

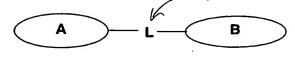
IDC; n = 2 ITTC; n = 3

Figure # Fargeting/NIR-Imaging Dyads

Figure 2 has been added to same page as Figure 1.

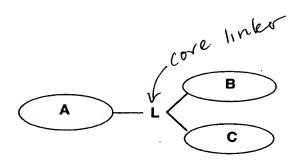
Dyad and Triad Structures Incoperating Tan Imaging and 2-Photon POT Componen

I.



Dyad Structure

II.



Triad Structure

For I, A = somatostatin analog or other molecular targeting agent B = 2-photon fluorescence Imaging (low laser power) or 2-photon PDT chromophore (high laser power)

For II, A = somatostatin analog or other molecular targeting agent

B = 1-photon imaging chromophore

C = 2-photon PDT chromophore

For I, L =

or .

- or allayl, anyl

For II, L =

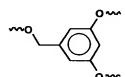


Figure 2 Dyad and Triad Structures Incorporating Targeting, Imaging

2 and 2-Photon PDT Components

3/4 Typical Triad Components

Typical Triad Components:

F19.-4

TPA POTChromophores for Attachment to Dyad or Triad Structures

n - 1.6

R = H, alkyl, alkyloxy, -(OCH2CH2)nOG; G = H, alkyl

n = 1-5

R = alkyl

n = 1-3

R = H, CN, alkyl, alkyloxy

R' = phenyl, alkyloxyphenyl, alkyl, phenyl(OCH2CH2)nOG; G = H, alkyl

n = 1-5 R = alkyl, phenyl, alkyloxyphenyl, phenyl(OCH₂CH₂)_nOG; G = H, alkyl

n = 1-5

R = H, alkyl, (OCH2CH2), OG; G = H, alkyl

R' = alkyl

n = 1, 2, 3 R = H, alkyl, (OCH₂CH₂)_nOG; G = H, alkyl

R' = alkyl

= point of attachment to porphyrin moiety

Figure 4/TPA PDTChromophores for Attachment to Dyad or Triad-Structures

5

F19.5